

5/25/78-5/26/78 Trip to Chicago, Springfield & Charleston, IL [2]

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A. Nesmith

5/23/78

*Archibald ok - Main issue is Arch Moore's
character - without mentioning him, I
need to talk about Sen Randolph -
Get advice from Randolph's staff -*

Senator Jennings Randolph Fundraiser, Friday, May 26, 1978

It's no easy thing to come into Charleston, West Virginia and appear at the same civic center the day after Willie Nelson was here. The worst thing about it, of course, is that I missed the concert.

What gives me the courage to try to follow Willie Nelson's act is the knowledge that I'm coming here to talk to you about a man who, in a very different way, has done so much to give pleasure and hope to West Virginians. Jennings Randolph has stood for years in the forefront of major programs to meet human needs and promote economic development, not only here in the Appalachian area, but in the whole nation.

A little over a year ago I proposed a comprehensive energy plan, one which the Congress has not been unduly hasty in approving. Senator Randolph, I'm sure, understands

what it is to wait for the Congress to act on matters of energy.

I've often said that if we had begun efforts to use energy efficiently and develop alternative sources back in the 1950s we would not have the problems we have today. But Senator Jennings Randolph began warning the nation way back then -- a lonely voice -- of the dangers of depleting domestic energy resources and becoming dependent on foreign supplies.

In 1971, two years before the oil embargo shocked most of the nation into realizing he had been right all along, he sponsored legislation establishing the National Fuel and Energy Policy Study.

That wasn't the first time he was ahead of the nation and had to wait for the rest of us to catch up. He first introduced a Constitutional Amendment to lower

the voting age to 18 when he was in the House in 1942.

He was an early advocate of an interstate highway system, and has been the author of just about every major highway bill in recent years. He has fought to bring opportunity to isolated people, in both rural and urban areas, by giving them the highways and public transportation. He was the father of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, sponsored important anti-pollution and recycling legislation. He has long been an active spokesman for the disabled and handicapped, especially victims of black lung disease.

I could go on and on, but you know his past service to the Appalachian area even better than I do. You probably drove in here on roads that wouldn't be here if Jennings Randolph hadn't been in the Senate.

But I learned early in politics that it's not what you did for people last year, or even last month,

that counts, it's what you've done for them lately. What has Jennings Randolph done for you lately?

For one thing, he is currently sponsoring legislation, along with Senator Gary Hart, to provide impact assistance for states and communities affected by rapid energy development.

An even more important question is "What will he do for us in the future? What's ahead in the next six years if we send this man back to Washington?"

And there again, I think you may know even better than I do what's ahead. This nation has to work out a long-term energy policy that will meet our needs for the rest of this century -- and for the next century. Those little children going home in those big yellow school buses in a few minutes will just be approaching their 30s when the next century begins. They will have a

long time to live with the solutions we hammer out in the next few years. They'll have a long time to regret the solutions we fail to work out.

These next years will be crucial in deciding what directions our energy policy will take, and how fast we will go. West Virginia has a special stake in those decisions. This country needs to have a man with Jennings Randolph's wide experience in energy problems. We need Jennings Randolph's grasp of all aspects of the coal industry and his knowledge of coal's potential.

In the years to come we will need Senators who understand the needs of rural as well as urban areas, who can foresee the opportunities that access can bring. We'll need Senators who know what a good road can mean to a child trying to get to school, to a mother trying to supplement her family's income, to a young man seeking

his first job, who understands how much of what we produce must move on wheels if it is ever to be used.

Since I came to Washington, Jennings Randolph has been a great help to me, as counsellor, conciliator and strong advocate when I needed him.

I'm sure you all know the importance of having Jennings Randolph in Washington to look after West Virginia's interests -- and the interests of the whole nation. If you didn't, you wouldn't have returned him so many times. I'm sure you realize what a great team Jennings Randolph and Majority leader Robert Byrd make. West Virginia has been fortunate to have two such distinguished Senators to serve you at the same time.

But I hope you won't decide that because everybody knows he has helped you all for so long, he won't need your help this time. I hope you won't assume that because the voters have always responded before, they will respond

this time without any reminders.

Just because he has always been there when we needed him, doesn't mean you can take his services for granted. He needs your active support all the way in this campaign. I need his help in Washington, and he needs your help here. I hope you'll give it to him today, and every day, until the votes are counted. His experience, and his voice of moderation, are too valuable to risk losing.

I mentioned Willie Nelson earlier. Right now he sings a lot about my home state, Georgia. One of the things country music has always done is express the homesickness of people who have been forced to leave their rural homes and seek opportunity far from those they love and the places that they grew up in.

For too long, too many of West Virginia's young people had to leave home to make a decent living, just

as too many of the young people where I grew up had to leave to find opportunity. Jennings Randolph has spent his life trying to make West Virginia a land of opportunity again. With his help, it's come a long way. These next few years could mean that more and more of your bright ambitious young people will be able to stay here. They could mean that more and more will be able to come back instead of just sing lonely songs about home. When they come, they'll come back over bridges Jennings Randolph helped to build.

Jennings Randolph has always built bridges for people. I'm not just talking about concrete and steel bridges here in West Virginia. I'm also taking about the bridges of understanding he built between his colleagues. A man from the hill country, where people identify themselves by what creek they grew up on, understands the importance of good bridges. Jennings Randolph knows how to build them.

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Rackleff
5/24/78

FUNDRAISER FOR ALEX SEITH

MAY 25, 1978

*This won't help
Seith. Call him -
ask him what
issues to cover -*

*JC
do so early today
J*

Thank you for the kind invitation, Alex, and
the invitation to come here today.

Miss Lillian sends her best wishes -- and told
me that her offer to campaign door-to-door with you
still stands.

Those of you here have already shown your commit-
ment to Alex by your presence, so I won't take up your
time by preaching to the saved.

Let me just say that Alex Seith has been a
valuable friend to me in Illinois. He has been working
for the interests of Illinois for years already. And
if you will send him to Washington he can continue to
work for your interests.

When I started from scratch in 1974 and 1975,
Alex was here to help with my Presidential campaign.
He stuck with me all through those long, lonely months,
and since the election has been a valued advisor.

Now he's working on another underdog campaign --
his own -- and I want to thank you personally for
helping him.

We've got our work cut out in Washington, so
I've already got some projects for him after he gets
elected in November.

I need help to continue the progress we've made
in reducing unemployment.

Last year, we added over four million new jobs
to the economy -- the largest one-year increase in our
history. We added more than a million so far this
year -- a half-million jobs just last month.

We're determined to sustain that progress, as well. The tax bill we are shaping with Congress can help sustain that growth through late 1979. And we're working hard to encourage capital formation and job-creating investments for our long-term future.

Moreover, we have tackled the tough problem of government efficiency. Just about anyone who does business in this country knows first-hand the problem of government red tape. I know that I did as a businessman in Georgia.

That's why this problem became a centerpiece in my Presidential campaign -- and a centerpiece of my Administration.

We've already put in place zero-based budgeting. We've proposed civil service reforms to make the system more flexible. We're expanding competition in regulated

industries like the airlines. We're taking a hard look at unnecessary regulations that raise business costs. And we're developing the most comprehensive government reorganization ever proposed.

Finally, we've adopted the fight against inflation as our number-one job. We're using every means at our disposal.

We held down Federal spending to the smallest real increase in 5 years. We scaled down our tax cut proposal to keep down the deficit. We're holding down Federal pay increases. We pledged to eliminate wasteful regulations. I ordered Federal agencies to stop buying goods priced too high by inflation.

The real action, however, must come from business executives like you, and from labor. That's why we have emphasized a program of voluntary wage and price restraint -- to pull down inflation one notch

at a time.

I know that's ambitious. But it's our only alternative. We know already that mandatory controls don't work. We know already that throwing people out of work doesn't cure inflation.

So we've all got to work together -- to share the necessary sacrifices and use our good sense -- to pull ourselves out of this inflationary spiral.

Well, as you know, none of these problems is simple.

That's why I need plenty of help in Washington.

I need good, hard-working, smart, dedicated men and women in Congress to help us.

I need Alex Seith in the Senate. Illinois needs Alex Seith.

Again, thank you for helping Alex so generously.

And thanks for your attention.

BAKALIS FUNDRAISER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 26, 1978

*Better Than Se, H's.
Be sure to let Mike
1st issue in order
of priority
J*

It's great to be down here with Mike Bakalis.

Mike is the kind of Democratic candidate we need --

honest, energetic, in touch with what the people

need -- and not afraid to take on anybody who stands

in the way of getting it for them.

I ran for President because there were certain problems in our country I wanted to see solved. But most Federal programs are actually run by state and local governments -- and their success or failure is determined not by our intentions in Washington, but by the determination and efficiency of the people you elect to state and local office.

Sangamon County, for instance, got a total of
\$661 million in Federal funds last year, more than
two-thirds of that in grants of various kinds. How
well all this money meets the need it was appropriated
for depends on how programs are administered at the
state level.

??
I doubt
this

Whether the increases we've recommended in basic
education funds ultimately mean your children master
basic skills in Springfield or Cairo or Carbondale,
will depend on how well your state and local governments
use that help. Whether your car is battered to pieces
by rough roads or falls into a pothole and is never
seen again does not just reflect how much Federal
road money you get. It depends on how your state
government makes use of all road money at its disposal.

Too often in the past, when our people have
become concerned about a problem, we have set up a

Federal bureaucracy to be in charge of it. What we need is not bureaucracies in charge of problems, but solutions to those problems.

We want roads people can drive on, human service programs that work, Medicaid that gets health care to people who need it instead of just filling the coffers of Medicaid mills.

We don't want a hundred good reasons why our schools can't educate our children. We want people who understand the problems and can see their way to some solutions.

We need people who have experience in education at all levels, who've worked with state budgets on a daily basis. We need people who can put together programs that will teach our children the skills they need without pushing up property taxes to levels that no one can afford.

In short, we need someone like Mike Bakalis.

Mike has taught at the elementary, secondary and college levels. As comptroller he gained broad experience in the whole range of state needs. Mike knows what you need and what it costs. He even knows where some of the fat can come out to make it possible to do what you really want done.

Sometimes we look at Federal dollars as something like manna from heaven -- unexpected bounty we have no control over, and which might disappear the next morning if we don't use it up today. Sometimes we forget that the Federal dollars which come back to our towns and states are the same hard-earned dollars we sent to the Internal Revenue Service ourselves.

We get in the habit of thinking of government, especially the Federal government, as something separate from us.

Government in a democracy can no more be separate from the people than the ocean can be separate from the drops of water that make it up. If our government fails, it fails all of us. If it succeeds, it succeeds because we make it succeed.

Mike Bakalis understands what it costs to pay for a decent place to live -- for an education -- to feed and clothe growing children. His parents came here from Greece with nothing but the will to work and the dream of a better life for their children. His father drove a truck, delivering pies until he could save up enough to get his own little short-order restaurant. His mother was a seamstress. Their sons had to work to help pay their way through college. George went on to law school, Mike got his doctorate. They are proof that the American dream still comes true, that what really counts is still what's inside the individual and whether he or she cares enough to

make the dream come true.

One of the things Mike learned from his parents is where money comes from -- and he remembers that when he's dealing with your money. He knows what inflation can do to dreams that people work and save for. He knows how it eats up the hard-earned dollars you manage to put aside for a home, for education and for your children, for a business of your own, or for security for your old age. And he cares about what government does with those dollars you worked so hard to earn. He doesn't want them wasted.

Today it sometimes seems that everyone asks first what government can do for them, and then why wasn't it done sooner.

This has been described as the "me first" era. When it comes to cutting down on energy consumption and inflation, there's a tendency to say "me last,

you first."

Some of our leaders -- in politics, in the media, in business and labor -- insist that people won't do what has to be done voluntarily to conserve energy or to slow inflation, that only forcing them will work. That's not the American way. It never has been. I think the people are still willing to sacrifice for what they believe in, and for the good of the country as a whole today, as they have always been. I think President Truman was right when he said that if the American people understand the problem and what has to be done, they'll come through every time.

Ideally everybody would just pitch in together, but it doesn't usually work that way. Somebody has to go first. Usually the other fellow won't, so you just have to start yourself. When he sees he won't be alone, he'll come along, too.

The same thing is true of political campaigns. You can't wait until that nice guy you'd like to see get somewhere is a shoo-in. You have to make it possible. You have to get out there first and get it started and then others will follow.

Some people urged Mike Bakalis not to get in this race this year. They reasoned he would have faced little serious opposition running for comptroller again. Some even said this was not a Democratic year in Illinois.

There were people in 1948 who said the same sort of things -- 1948 wasn't supposed to be a Democratic

year in Illinois. Thomas E. Dewey was going to beat Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson and Paul Douglas couldn't possibly win.

But 1948 proved that any year is a Democratic year in Illinois if the Democrats of Illinois want it to be. The Democratic Party in Illinois has been divided, just as our nation was divided. But you've healed those wounds, just as our nation has healed its wounds. We've come back together stronger and more realistic and surer of our goals.

Mike Bakalis ran for superintendant of schools in 1970, against an incumbent whom some people said couldn't be beaten -- and Mike won. Then he ran for comptroller in 1976 against an experienced politician some people said was unbeatable -- and Mike won. Now he's running for governor against a Republican incumbent and it's an uphill race. But Mike Bakalis is used to

running uphill. He wouldn't know how to run any other way. And Mike can win again.

I know what it is to come from behind. When I first told my mother I was going to run for President she asked, "President of what?"

You don't have to start ahead -- just so you get there in the end. Mike Bakalis can get there. It won't be easy, but nothing worthwhile ever is. He can make it if you care enough and work hard enough. But he has to have your help all the way.

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JFalls:5/24/78

I came here today intending to give a speech about
a ~~subject that has concerned me in all the time I've~~
~~held public office.~~

ok for
speaking
notes -
add ERA
H

It's a problem that I know concerns you too -- the
challenge of answering our people's dissatisfaction
with their government.

When I was a businessman in Georgia, I knew how
frustrating it was to deal with government. I came
to Atlanta, ^{as Governor,} and I understood why.

I spent two years ^{Campaigning} ~~travelling~~ from state to state
throughout this country, and I found that people
everywhere felt the same weariness with a government that
took so much of their money, and interfered so much in
their lives, but had so much trouble delivering ~~its~~
services and ^{meeting} ~~met so few of~~ their needs.

-2-

Part of the reason every one of us was elected was to do something about that problem.

That is the battle I've been fighting hardest since I came to Washington. I've tried it with 20 reorganization projects, through zero-based budgeting, by overhauling the way we write regulations. And I've been working for the single most important step toward a more efficient government -- civil service reform, which is my highest reform priority for this year.

It's been harder than I thought.

But I'm not going to give you a speech about these problems. You probably know them ^{as well as} ~~better than~~ I do.

You see them every day. You hear about them from the people you represent.

-3-

What I do want to tell you is how much we need each other's help. ~~None of~~ Our efforts to reform the federal government will ^{not} ~~really~~ ^{much} make ~~A~~ difference unless they're matched here in Springfield, and in each of the 49 other state capitals.

But until we reform the Federal government, states and cities will continue to be prisoners of its inefficiency, its duplication, and its waste. We'll never get our government under control or win the fight against inflation unless we make the fight together.

I promise you my best efforts -- to put the federal government's own house in order, so we don't make life more difficult for you in Springfield, and in every county and city of your state.

But I need your help too. You are helping now by making your state government more efficient, but the most important help of all is building support for reform.

Sometimes it's discouraging that, even when most of our people want reform, even when the great majority would benefit from change, it ^{still} ~~sometimes~~ seems impossible to make any change at all. Special interests are well organized to protect their captive agencies. A powerful alliance of entrenched bureaucracies and well-focused interest groups can bottle up reform proposals in committee, or emasculate them before the taxpayers know what's happened. The only thing that can beat them is the voice of the public interest, of the common good -- when that voice is ~~loud and~~ ^{strong} clear and ~~strong~~. I've

come to ask for your help in raising that voice.

Now I've said enough. It's time for me to stop. Instead of coming to give a speech, I've come here to listen -- to hear your concerns, and to answer your questions. I'd like to know what's on your minds, and on the minds of your constituents -- who, I'm proud to say, are my constituents also.

/Ask for questions/

Speech to Illinois Legislature - 5/26/78

*Very poor -
Flat - no theme -
not one memorable
line -*

Governor Thompson, etc. salutations . . .

I am honored to stand today before the same assembly
in which Abraham Lincoln once served, and which Adlai
Stevenson so often addressed.

No state has exceeded Illinois in the gifts of
political courage and leadership it has made to our
nation. The men and women of your state have set a
standard for all of us who have followed them in public
Service .
Life

✓ Throughout our history, this state -- and this
city -- have been the testing grounds for great issues
in our national life. More than one hundred years ago,
Lincoln and Douglas met here to debate the future of
the Union. Today you play a part in one of the great

*include in
brief
statement*

debates of our day. Your own state constitution is one of the few in the nation which includes a provision guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens, men and women alike. I hope that you will carry out your historic responsibility by voting to add an Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal constitution as well.

I come here today as one of your colleagues, as one whose own public career began in a state legislature. I respect the difficult work you do each day as you balance interests and responsibilities, and I share many of the same experiences and outlooks with you.

From that common background, I would like to talk about one of our greatest common burdens -- that of ensuring that government at all levels, federal, state, and local, more efficiently meets the needs

of the people it was created to serve.

You know as well as I do that we've got a long way to go.

Government reform was a basic theme of my campaign. It has been a basic task of my year-and-a-half in office. And I pledge today that it will continue to be a basic priority throughout the rest of my term.

For it is still an urgent requirement. From one end of the country to the other, our people are tired -- tired of the waste, inefficiency, complexity, and secrecy of the government.

They're mad. And they're looking to us to do something about it.

I need your help, and you need mine -- and we both need the Congress -- to give the American people the

kind of government they need, and deserve, and want.

I am here today to ask for your help -- and to emphasize how closely our efforts to reform the federal government are connected with your efforts in the states. I know, from my experiences as a legislator and governor, that until the federal government gets its own house in order, states will be the victims of its senseless over-regulation and needless delay.

But I also know that reform will only realize its true effect when the efforts made in Washington are matched in Springfield and in 49 other capitals -- when all of us cooperate to change the way we do the public's business. I need your ideas about making this change; I ask your help in maintaining the momentum for reform; I intend to involve you at every step of the way.

In the last sixteen months, my Administration has taken some steps toward a more open, honest, and efficient form of government.

First, we have set a high standard of conduct for this and succeeding Administrations. I required financial disclosure by all senior officials, tightened conflict-of-interest regulations, and sent to Congress legislation that would give these regulations the force of statute. We are working for passage of a bill to register and disclose the activities of lobbyists before the government.

Second, we have made the Federal government and its officials ~~x~~ more open and accessible to all citizens. And I have begun a thorough review of our system of security classification of government information to eliminate unneeded secrecy.

Third, I have used administrative means at my disposal to reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation on business, on other levels of government, and on ordinary citizens. We have ended the worst nit-picking at the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, for example -- opened up the airline industry to more competition -- and are considering the costs, as well as the benefits, of new regulations.

To aid cities and states, I have ordered that all reporting requirements for grant-in-aid programs be eliminated, if found unnecessary. ~~And~~ And as part of my efforts to put the partnership between federal government and the states on a more sound, predictable footing, upon taking office I instructed Secretary Califano to negotiate with the states for resolution of \$2.6 billion

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in pre-Title XX social service claims. This had been a matter of contention and uncertainty for years. We reached agreement on a \$543 million settlement which I included in my budget for FY 1979. This week the House passed the necessary legislation and it is moving through the Senate. On the basis of this initiative Illinois can expect to receive in FY 1979 \$32 million as its part of this settlement. ~~X~~

INSERT TO COME ON URBAN PROGRAM *ok*

Finally, I have obtained from Congress the authority to reorganize the structure and management of executive departments, subject to Congressional veto. We have already centralized energy policy into a new Cabinet department, consolidated job discrimination agencies, and proposed a Department of Education to streamline educational programs.

We have made a good start -- often by drawing on ideas that had first been proposed by the states. But that is not enough. You know first-hand one of the most urgent reasons why we must do more -- because Federal inefficiency makes prisoners of the states.

This is something that has troubled me from the very beginning of my career in public office. And I hear enough from you and other officials to know that, from the state and local perspective, the situation is grim.

In my experience in Georgia state government there were few things more frustrating than dealing with the Federal bureaucracy.

When my State or a locality in Georgia sought aid or cooperation from Federal officials, it seemed

inevitable that the paperwork, the complexity, the

duplicated

nit-picking, and the frequent ineptitude made the

effort more trouble than it was worth.

Frequently, we could not fill our needs with the specific programs offered, even though there were hundreds to choose from.

?
If we found the right program, we often had to accept a Faustian bargain. In return for other delayed and uncertain aid, we had to accept arbitrary changes of policy or frequent arrogance, assume burdens we did not want, follow rules that bore little relation to our own situation, while the real needs of our citizens went unmet.

In other words, instead of equal partners, State and local governments are often the reluctant clients of

the Federal government. That's not how the system is supposed to work.

After a year-and-a-half, I am still frustrated by the Federal bureaucracy. There are few levers a President can pull that get immediate action. There are too many agencies, doing too many overlapping things, wasting too much money, doing more than they should, and neglecting our real problems.

We soon will have a half-trillion-dollar Federal budget. But even the most fundamental government tasks are carried out with excruciating ambiguity and duplication.

There are, for example, at least 75 agencies and 164,000 Federal employees in police or investigative

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work. Many of them duplicate or overlap State and local policy unnecessarily. Something as specific as guarding our borders takes four agencies -- the Coast Guard, Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

When private citizens seek the simplest form of help from their government, too often they get only long waits, unanswered letters, complicated forms, referrals to other agencies, and plain inaction.

For example, a welfare ^{widow}~~mother~~ with two children may have to deal with 11 different Federal agencies for services. If there is an old or disabled person in the family, there are even more agencies to see. All told, there are more than 100 Federal human services programs, administered by 10 different departments and agencies.

If State or local governments seek help, they may not fare much better.

While many of our cities and towns are in deep economic trouble, the Federal effort to aid them is shackled by this bureaucratic burden. To aid community economic development, for example, there are:

- over 11 different business-assistance programs in more than 10 agencies;

- 46 sewage-related programs in five departments, two independent agencies, and eight regional commissions;

- at least 77 different housing programs in 15 different agencies;

- 60 transportation grant programs in the Department of Transportation and 25 other agencies;

-13-

-- and 24 programs administered by 10 agencies
for employment and training.

To keep up with this maze, 24 states and 44 cities
now have their own offices in Washington. And I know
that every well-read state or local official has a
copy of the ____-page Catalog of Federal Assistance.

Certainly, these programs have contributed greatly
to a better life for people in need. I have no quarrel
with that, or the fact that we must serve many of
their needs.

But I do not doubt that we could do much better
with the resources we have. And I deeply resent the
obstacle that this widespread inefficiency has become
to serving human and community needs more effectively.

Syntex

-14-

It is a sad irony: We are a people of the 20th Century, working with a government structure that comes from the 18th and 19th Centuries, trying to prepare for the challenges of the 21st Century.

That's why I will not rest until we have made permanent, important reforms in the way our government operates.

Cash management

We ~~have~~ already ~~begun to~~ use zero-base budgeting in all executive agencies -- to identify and eliminate low-priority or useless spending.

We are undertaking "sunset" review of programs and legislation, to make sure that Federal agencies do not outlive their usefulness.

On Tuesday, I sent to Congress a landmark Civil

Service reform bill, which would bring to our system such elementary devices as rewards for success and hard work, flexible assignments, ^{management capability,} protection from political abuses, and accountability for poor performance.

We are attempting to overhaul the way government regulations are set, to make sure that they accomplish their objectives in the least burdensome way. Regulation has too often been fragmented, short-sighted, and dominated by special interest. We have to be sure it serves the common good for a change.

And we have underway about 20 studies in the most thorough effort ever launched to reorganize the Federal government.

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But even this beginning will fail if I do not
enlist your help, and the help of your citizens.

For there is powerful resistance to any change
in the status quo.

There is in Washington the iron triangle of
bureaucrats, Congressional patrons, and special
interests who can mobilize strong opposition to the
reforms we need. When the great majority of our
people would benefit from change -- such as Civil
Service reform -- and only a small minority is
opposed, it is often only the minority which makes
its voice heard. State governments -- either elected
or agency officials -- often join in this opposition.

From my own experience, I know that we may have
resented the Federal agencies that provided aid --

*I don't
understand/
agree*

-17-

they may have been inefficient agencies -- but they
were our agencies, and we fought to protect them.
It was the expedient thing to do.

~~Yet~~ If any of us expects to do better in the
future, we cannot do it separately -- by pursuing our
narrow interest, by expediency, by ignoring innovation,
or by resisting consolidation.

It could mean hard questions for Federal programs
that you depend on. But it could also mean cutting
back unproductive, overlapping, deadwood programs that
every year drain ^mbillions of dollars from people in
your city or state who need help.

All of us need to explore the present. John
Kennedy said it well not long ago:

"As every generation has had to disenthral itself from an inheritance of truisms and stereotypes, so in our time we must move . . . to a new, difficult but essential confrontation with reality . . . We cannot understand and attack our contemporary problems . . . if we are bound by traditional labels and worn-out slogans."

I believe strongly in our ability to solve problems together -- the Federal government working with state and local governments and the private sector to make a better life for all Americans.

I only ask that you help me develop the kind of Federal government capable of fulfilling its responsibilities -- so that we can win back the confidence of Americans -- and give new hope to us all.

#

Statement on Inflation for May 25 Press Conference

*Has Today
been over
this?*

I continue to be very concerned with the problem of inflation. It is the most serious economic problem we face, and we must deal with it forcefully and effectively if we are going to maintain a strong economy.

In the first three months of this year, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of more than 9 percent. Much of that rise was due to the effects of ^{bad} ~~cold~~ weather on supplies of meat and vegetables -- and there is very little we can do about that. But we can reduce the danger that higher inflation will spread to other sectors.

Two weeks ago, my Administration worked with the Congress to reduce the size of next year's Federal deficit by ~~trimming the tax reduction and putting it~~ ^{\$ - billion by trimming the tax reduction.} ~~off for three months.~~ That was an important step in our battle against inflation. But its benefits could be lost unless Federal spending is kept under very tight control.

That goal is threatened by proposals now under consideration in the Congress -- proposals for increases in highway programs, in defense spending, in public works, in veterans programs, and in SBA loans. These could add *Stu - add a couple of others* (more) \$6 billion or more to the budget I submitted to the Congress in January. We simply cannot afford to let these increases occur.

There are other legislative actions being discussed by the Congress that would damage our ability to reduce the rate of inflation. For example, one Senate Bill would increase sugar and other sweetener prices and would add three quarters of a billion dollars to consumers' food budgets in the first year and even more in subsequent years. I recognize that producers in the sugar industry need assistance. But the Administration has sent to the Congress a bill that would do that without adding to consumer prices.

I am also concerned about the large number of bills introduced in the Congress to restrict meat imports. Passage of such legislation would be irresponsible -- and it is hard to understand why the Congress is considering such action at a time when meat price increases are contributing greatly to inflation.

I strongly oppose these inflationary measures to raise the price of sugar and meat. And I stand prepared to use the full powers of my office, including the veto if necessary, to prevent the enactment of spending measures that, in my judgment, threaten the integrity of the budget and the health of our economy.

I have already begun work on my next budget, and I intend to apply even more stringent standards to hold down the deficit in Fiscal 1980.

There is one other piece of legislation before the Congress that I believe is crucial to our efforts to

reduce inflation. That is my proposal to contain hospital cost increases. For several years, medical costs have been rising ^{much} faster than just about anything else. It will be very difficult to bring down the overall rate of inflation if hospital costs continue to run out of control. The program I have proposed would begin to bring those increases back into line.

We need this kind of legislation and we need it soon. I call on Congress to pass effective cost containment legislation as soon as possible.

weak

#

Rackleff
5/24/78

Post Office - speech/mail
Elephant - Army

COOK COUNTY FUNDRAISER

May 25, 1978

Thank you for the introduction.

There's nothing like a quiet evening in Chicago
with a few friends -- Democratic friends, especially.

As I went from room to room here tonight -- as

I look across this crowd of Democrats, united behind

I remembered Republican slogan '72 - "Bring Us Together" ?
your candidates, *I'm sure that we really have* been

brought together!

And ~~just as~~ 1976 was a ^{great} Democratic year, ^{and} 1978
^{wonderful} will be a Democratic year too.

I know that God must love Cook County Democrats,
or he wouldn't have made so many of you.

I've learned from experience that Cook County Democrats are the hardest-working, most loyal Democrats in this country.

You must be following the advice that ^{Governor} Adlai Stevenson gave us over two decades ago, when he said, "If you want to live like a Republican, you have to vote like a Democrat."

The ~~last~~ last time I was here, my host and escort was a great man, and
I only wish ~~tonight~~ ^{tonight} Dick Daley could be with us, -- the man who made Chicago synonymous with effective, workable government -- the man who was so helpful to our effort in winning back the White House -- a man whom all of us remember with respect and deep affection.

I didn't grow up knowing and respecting Dick Daley as many of you here did. But there's no one who taught me more about the Democratic tradition

than he did. Dick Daley was always very good to me --
and he was good to the people of the city he loved.

As a candidate in 1976, I drew strength from
the support you gave me here. And I know that the
candidates you've supported and sent to Springfield and
Washington cannot be equalled anywhere in America.

Take?

It was Jack Arvey and the Cook County Democrats
who put together the great ticket of Paul Douglas and
Adlai Stevenson in 1948. It was Dick Daley and the
Cook County Democrats who helped *our nation & Illinois again by working to*
send another Adlai
Stevenson to Washington in 1970.

And this year, it will be George Dunne, Mike
Bilandic, Danny Rostenkowski and the rest of the Cook
County Democrats who'll send Alex Seith to Washington
and Mike Bakalis to the Governor's Mansion.

You've done it before. I know you can do it
again.

I know that the Republicans can outspend ^{us} ~~you~~.

They just about always have more money to spend than
we do.

But they can't outwork us Democrats. They
can't outwork us in the South Side, in Bridgeport,
Evanston, Cicero, Oak Park, or any of the other towns
and neighborhoods of Cook County.

*The Republican party has never not been
able to*
And ~~they haven't earned~~ the deep ^{and abiding} loyalties
of the people of this country.

The men and women who remember the great
Democratic Presidents of this century -- Woodrow Wilson,
Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy, Lyndon
Johnson -- they remember the promises ^{Democrats} ~~our Party~~ made,
and the promises we've kept.

Men and women in this tradition have gone to
the polls again and again to send Democratic candidates
to Washington and ^{to} Springfield.

loyal *here and throughout*
Because of Cook County Democrats, ~~and Democrats~~
the nation United States
~~everywhere~~, we have been the majority party of this
nation for nearly ~~five decades~~. *50 years.*

We've set the political agenda for this nation,
~~for nearly five decades.~~

We've provided the leadership -- the reforms --
the great social and economic advances. We've
brought prosperity and jobs. We've provided the
new ideas, the new faces, the progressive changes.

Now we're leading the way on the new challenge
of our era -- making our government lean and efficient
enough to do the job the people want it to do.

We brought into our political system ^{women,} young
people, immigrants, minorities -- and we provided
dignity and hope for them all.

Franklin Roosevelt said it so well in 1932:

"These unhappy times call for the building
of plans . . . ~~that build~~ from the bottom up and
not from the top down, that put their faith once more
in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic
pyramid."

Compare that to the Republican Party. Its
answer to just about every serious question and
problem in this century has been one word -- no.

Before I got elected with your help, they
Republican administration ^{even}
~~sat in the White House and~~ said no to putting people

back to work.

But we Democrats have are saying
yes . better
They ~~said~~ no to aiding education -- yes to
decent health care -- yes to ~~any~~ ^a real effort to stop
inflation -- yes to adequate housing -- yes to tax *reduction and*
reform -- yes to solving our energy crisis -- yes to
reorganization and efficiency in government -- and
yes to human rights in other countries.

the nation said no to the Republicans
Well, in 1976, ~~we said no to them.~~ And we'll
tell them the same thing again in November in Cook
In Illinois, *state*
County, -- and in every other ~~county~~ in this nation.

With the help of Adlai Stevenson, Danny
Rostenkowski, and the rest of the Illinois Democratic
delegation, we've already begun to tackle our most
serious problems.

5 1/2
-- We added ~~four~~ million new jobs to our economy
since January of last year - a record never before equalled
last year -- more than in any other single year in our nation's
history.

We're still expanding jobs for Americans. Last
month alone, we created more than a half-million more.

We're making
And ~~we'll make~~ sure that Cook County gets its fair
share of those jobs.

-- We're facing up to inflation -- not by
keeping
~~throwing~~ people out of work or by mandatory controls --
a voluntary partnership to pull
but by ~~pulling~~ down the wage-price spiral, ~~voluntarily~~.

We've frozen salaries for Federal executives to make
sure that the government sets an example of restraint.

-- We're bringing the huge Federal bureaucracy
under control -- reorganizing it, cutting red tape,
eliminating useless regulations. *We've begun to write*
necessary regulations in plain language and we're
asking the authors to sign them!

-- We're close to a national energy plan -- a
goal ^{for which} ^{and your Congressional delegation} ^{begin} ^{cutting}
Adlai Stevenson ^{has worked so hard for} -- to
down our dependence on foreign oil.

-- We've ^{devised} ^{to create a new} ^{partnership between all} ^{levels of} ^{government} ^{and private} ^{citizens}
~~begun~~ a national urban policy, to put
new life into our great cities.

-- We've ^{revitalized} ^{revived} housing programs, job training,
public transportation, environmental protection, civil
rights enforcement, the Peace Corps.

-- We ended the cutbacks in aid to education.
^{more than ever before in history,}
We increased that aid, -- and put the emphasis back on
efficient use of funds for basic learning, skills.

-- We're keeping a strong defense force, and
^{breathing new life into our vital military alliances like NATO.}
-- We've gone for the past year and a half

without having one American soldier shed blood in any

foreign war.

-- We're working to ^{stop} ^{and} ^{human} ^{destruction} ^{by} ^{atomic weapons.}
and to remove the threat of ^{human} ^{destruction} ^{by} ^{atomic weapons.}

-- And I'm proud to say we've put our national
prestige on the line for human rights in every corner
of the world.

Whether a country is behind the Iron Curtain or not, we will no longer be silent about oppression and injustice. We're saying, give your people freedom to worship, to express themselves, to shape their own future, to vote, to live in peace -- to live in freedom.

We've done all this in just a year and a half. It's just the beginning, too.

-- We're going to reform our health care system --
to guarantee decent health ^{care} for ^{American} every citizen^s.

-- We're going to reform our welfare system --
to cut waste and to help break the tragic cycle of poverty once and for all.

^{working to cut taxes and}
-- We're ^{going} to reform our tax system -- to make it simpler and fair for every working family.

-- We're going to make sure that every tax dollar is spent wisely -- to wring out the waste from

by taking
our system. ~~We've already frozen salaries for federal~~
~~executives, and we're going to take~~ a close, hard look
at every program that spends the taxpayers' dollars.

In short, we're *putting* ~~going to put~~ aside the neglect
of eight long years and *getting* ~~get~~ back to work. *We have* ~~We're going~~
started ~~to start~~ again on the unfinished agenda that *Democrats* ~~we~~ set

for ourselves nearly five decades ago, *during the*
Hoover depression.

still a lot of
That ~~means~~ *still* ~~hard~~ *a lot of* work ahead -- electing Democratic

Senators and Congressmen and Governors and State Legis-
lators and Mayors and county executives and aldermen who
care about people, who *represent* ~~come from~~ the deep traditions
of this Party.

We're the oldest political party in the ~~free~~
formed and
world ~~today~~ -- 186 years old, ~~led~~ *formed and* in the early years
by Thomas Jefferson and other great Americans.

But we didn't come this far by letting the system
work by itself. It takes people of all colors, back-

grounds and ages, from all walks of life -- to keep
~~a Party like~~ the Democratic Party fresh and active --
to work not just at election time, but every day.

That's why we have been so successful -- and will
be again this year in Cook County *and in Illinois.*

So I call on you tonight to keep working for this
great nation & this
great Party of ours. Give it your support generously.

Keep it alive and vital. Keep it open and responsive
and caring.

remember our Democratic party's long and
Above all, keep it serving the people, ~~the way~~

~~it always has in our long history.~~

#

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
COAL STATEMENT
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MAY 26 1978

SENATOR RANDOLPH, GOVERNOR AND MRS. ROCKEFELLER,
CONGRESSMAN SLACK, MAYOR AND MRS. HUTCHINSON, ED WILES/
~~PRESIDENT OF WEST VIRGINIA COAL/, GOVERNOR SCOTT/FORMER~~
~~GOVERNOR; CHAIRMAN OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION/,~~
PRES
ARNOLD MILLER:

IT'S GREAT TO BE HERE AND SEE JUST WHERE
"SUPERBLOCK" IS GOING TO BE.

I'M GLAD THAT THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION WAS ABLE TO ANNOUNCE A \$5 MILLION
GRANT THIS WEEK FOR THE CONVENTION CENTER COMPLEX,

(-- NEXT PAGE --) WHICH I UNDERSTAND

WHICH I UNDERSTAND WILL INCLUDE A 12,500 SEAT
MULTI-PURPOSE ARENA, PARKING AREA, AND NEW LOBBY
CONNECTING TO THIS BUILDING.

SUPERBLOCK IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF WHAT A
PARTNERSHIP OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE
ACTION CAN DO TO HELP REVITALIZE OUR CITIES.

*Further
development
in prospect*

[IN ADDITION TO THE EDA GRANT, I'M TOLD YOU
WILL BE USING ABOUT \$2.8 MILLION IN COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS, A HOTEL-MOTEL TAX
AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS TO RAISE AN
ADDITIONAL \$11 MILLION, . . . AND A HOTEL AND
COMMERCIAL AREA ARE PLANNED BY PRIVATE DEVELOPERS
NEXT TO THE CENTER.]

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH . . .

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH AND CONGRESSMAN
JOHN SLACK HAVE WORKED HARD TO MAKE THIS JOINT
DEVELOPMENT POSSIBLE, AND PROVIDE STIMULUS FOR
CHARLESTON'S ECONOMY.

WHEN I SPOKE TO THE NATION A YEAR AND ONE MONTH
AGO, I CALLED ENERGY THE MOST SERIOUS CONTINUING
CHALLENGE THAT WILL FACE OUR NATION IN OUR LIFETIMES.

I REMAIN CONVINCED OF THE TRUTH OF THAT
ASSESSMENT.

ENERGY IS INEXORABLY LINKED TO OUR PROSPERITY
AT HOME AND OUR SECURITY IN THE WORLD -- BOTH OF
WHICH ARE IMPERILED BY OUR GREAT AND GROWING THIRST
FOR FOREIGN OIL.

(-- NEXT PAGE --) LAST APRIL, TO ...

LAST APRIL, TO DRAMATIZE THE SERIOUSNESS
OF THE CHALLENGE, I COMPARED IT TO WAR.

AND IN THIS WAR, THE MOST FORMIDABLE ^{DEFENSE} WEAPON
IN OUR ARSENAL IS COAL.

WEST VIRGINIA ALONE COULD SUPPLY ALL OUR ENERGY
NEEDS FOR MORE THAN A GENERATION.

APPALACHIAN COAL FIRED THE FURNACES THAT MADE
THIS NATION A GREAT INDUSTRIAL POWER. IT FUELED
THE ENGINES THAT FIRST CONNECTED OUR LAND FROM
SEA TO SEA.

IT STILL PROVIDES MUCH OF OUR INDUSTRIAL AND
ELECTRICAL POWER.

ULTIMATELY, WE WILL LEARN TO CAPTURE THE
ENERGY OF THE SUN AND OCEANS TO MEET OUR NEEDS.

BUT FOR NOW . . .

BUT FOR NOW WE HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO CONTINUE
TO RELY HEAVILY ON FOSSIL FUELS -- AND COAL IS OUR
MOST ABUNDANT FOSSIL FUEL.

APPALACHIAN COAL WILL BE CRUCIAL FOR THE
REMAINDER OF THIS CENTURY AND BEYOND.

IN 1975 NEARLY 400 MILLION TONS OF COAL WERE
PRODUCED IN THE APPALACHIAN HILLS AND MOUNTAINS --
NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE NATION'S TOTAL PRODUCTION.

NORTHERN APPALACHIA, INCLUDING WEST VIRGINIA,
PRODUCED ALMOST 180 MILLION TONS.

ALMOST 1/2

THAT PRODUCTION MUST INCREASE AS MORE AND
MORE OF OUR ENERGY-USING EQUIPMENT CONVERTS FROM
PETROLEUM. *TO COAL*

(--NEXT PAGE--) WEST VIRGINIA COAL . . .

WEST VIRGINIA COAL IS HIGH QUALITY COAL.

YOUR METALLURGICAL COAL IS THE FINEST IN THE
WORLD.

I KNOW YOU ARE EXPERIENCING CUTBACKS AT THE
MOMENT BECAUSE OF SLOW STEEL MARKETS,..... AND I
WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT BOB STRAUSS, OUR SPECIAL
AMBASSADOR FOR TRADE RELATIONS, IS WORKING ON
THIS PROBLEM RIGHT NOW.

AS WE CONVERT TO COAL, WE MUST ASSURE THAT
THE SUPPLY IS SURE AND STEADY.

WE MUST SOLVE THE UNDERLYING PROBLEMS THAT
HAVE TROUBLED THE COAL INDUSTRY FOR GENERATIONS.

TO THAT END,

TO THAT END, I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY THE CREATION
OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COAL INDUSTRY.

YOUR OWN GOVERNOR -- JAY ROCKEFELLER -- HAS
AGREED TO HEAD THIS FIVE-MEMBER COMMISSION.

THE OTHER MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC WILL
BE FORMER SECRETARY OF LABOR WILLARD WIRTZ, WHOSE
EXPERIENCE IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS GOES BACK
TO HIS MEMBERSHIP ON THE WAR LABOR BOARD DURING
WORLD WAR II, AND ^{REWEY}DAVID PRESLEY, A ^{DISTINGUISHED}~~BANKER~~
^{BUSINESS LEADER}
FROM TEXAS.

I ALSO WILL APPOINT A MEMBER TO REPRESENT
LABOR AND ONE TO REPRESENT THE COAL OPERATORS.

IN ADDITION TO THESE FIVE VOTING MEMBERS,
NON-VOTING MEMBERS WILL INCLUDE THE SECRETARIES OF LABOR

(--NEXT PAGE --) AND ENERGY, . . .

AND ENERGY OR THEIR DESIGNEES, AND THREE EACH
FROM THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE.

THE COMMISSION WILL CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE
REVIEW OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ITS WORK WILL FOCUS ON FIVE GENERAL AREAS:

-- FIRST, THE GENERAL ECONOMIC HEALTH OF
THE COAL INDUSTRY, INCLUDING PRODUCTIVITY AND
CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

-- SECOND, LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN
THE COAL FIELDS,..... INCLUDING COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING, GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES, AND SUCH OTHER
ASPECTS AS THE COMMISSION DEEMS APPROPRIATE.

THIRD, HEALTH, SAFETY,

-- THIRD, HEALTH, SAFETY, AND LIVING CONDITIONS
IN THE COAL FIELDS AND THE COAL-PRODUCING AREAS OF
THE NATION.

-- FOURTH, THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF
NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

-- FIFTH, THE IMPACT ON THE COAL INDUSTRY OF
FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER SETTING UP THE COMMISSION
CALLS FOR A FINAL REPORT TO ME NOT LATER THAN ONE
YEAR AFTER THE FIRST MEETING.

THE ORDER ALSO AUTHORIZES THE COMMISSION TO
SPONSOR A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF
THE COAL INDUSTRY,..... BRINGING IN REPRESENTATIVES
OF ALL VIEWPOINTS TO HELP FIND SOLUTIONS TO EXISTING
AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS.

(-- NEXT PAGE --) I COME FROM . . .

I COME FROM FLAT COUNTRY, AS YOU MIGHT
IMAGINE FROM THE NAME OF MY HOMETOWN.

IN SOUTH GEORGIA
OUR PEOPLE HAVE A LOT IN COMMON WITH THE
PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA, BUT THE LAND IS ABOUT AS
DIFFERENT AS LAND CAN BE FROM YOUR HILLS AND
MOUNTAINS.

I'VE HEARD IT SAID THAT IF YOU IRONED OUT
WEST VIRGINIA IT WOULD BE THE LARGEST
STATE IN THE NATION
UNITED STATES AND THEN SOME.

AROUND PLAINS, OUR PROSPERITY ALWAYS DEPENDS
ON THE TOP FEW INCHES OF OUR LAND -- THE TOPSOIL
MADE US OR BROKE US.

HERE IN WEST VIRGINIA . . .

HERE IN WEST VIRGINIA IT HAS LONG BEEN WHAT
WAS UNDER YOUR LAND THAT WAS THE KEY TO YOUR
PROSPERITY -- AND SOMETIMES THE CAUSE OF YOUR
MISERIES. PROBLEMS.

WE ABUSED THE LAND IN THE DEEP SOUTH FOR A
LONG TIME.

OVERWORKING IT, NOT PUTTING ENOUGH BACK INTO
IT,..... WE LET IT WASH AND BLOW AWAY.

FOR A LONG TIME THE HILLS OF WEST VIRGINIA
WERE ABUSED, TOO -- YOUR CREEKS AND RIVERS POLLUTED,
YOUR LAND SCARRED AND RAW,..... AND TOO MANY OF THOSE
WHO DUG THE WEALTH FROM UNDER THE GROUND ^{WERE} LEFT POOR
AND SICK AFTER THEIR LABORS.

(-- NEXT PAGE --) IN RECENT YEARS. . .

IN RECENT YEARS WE HAVE LEARNED HOW TO STOP
THIS DEVASTATION -- LEARNED HOW TO RESTORE THE
HILLS ^{AS} ~~AFTER~~ WE HAVE EXTRACTED THEIR WEALTH --
LEARNED HOW TO MAKE ^{LIFE} ~~THINGS~~ SAFER FOR THOSE WHO
BRING IT OUT OF THE EARTH.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF APPALACHIA HAVE
SACRIFICED MUCH TO MAKE ^{YOUR GENERATION} ~~THEIR PAST~~ CONTRIBUTIONS
TO OUR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

I AM DETERMINED THAT IN THE FUTURE, THIS LAND
AND ITS PEOPLE WILL SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF
MEETING OUR NATION'S NEEDS.

(--NEXT PAGE--) WHEN I ANNOUNCED . . .

WHEN I ANNOUNCED THE NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN,
I PROMISED THAT INCREASING PRODUCTION OF
WEST VIRGINIA COAL WOULD NOT COME AT THE EXPENSE
OF THE ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, OR SAFETY OF THE
PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

I ANNOUNCED PROPOSALS EARLIER THIS MONTH FOR
A 5-YEAR PROGRAM OF IMPACT ASSISTANCE TO HELP
OFFSET SOME OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS
OF INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION.

NATIONWIDE, THIS PROGRAM WOULD PROVIDE
\$675 MILLION IN GRANTS AND WILL PUT UP TO \$75 MILLION
TO GUARANTEE \$1.5 BILLION IN LOANS.

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

SENATOR BYRD

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER, SENATOR RANDOLPH, AND
CONGRESSMAN STAGGERS HAVE BEEN OF IMMEASURABLE
ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING THIS PROGRAM.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS INDEED BEEN FORTUNATE TO
HAVE LEADERS LIKE THESE ~~AND SENATE MAJORITY~~
~~LEADER BYRD~~ TO REPRESENT YOUR INTERESTS.

IN MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY LIKE YOURS, THERE ARE
EXTRA COSTS AND DIFFICULTIES IN BUILDING HOUSES,
ROADS, WATER LINES AND SEWERS.

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT NEW,.....BUT THEY MAKE
COPING WITH A RAPID INFLUX OF PEOPLE EVEN HARDER
THAN GROWTH WOULD BE IN FLAT COUNTRY.

(--NEXT PAGE--) IN MEETING YOUR.....

IN MEETING YOUR SPECIAL NEEDS, LOCAL AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS MUST DO THEIR SHARE.

BUT THIS TIME THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL
HELP.

I AM ALSO COMMITTED TO FAIR AND FIRM
ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW FEDERAL STRIP MINE LAW.

WEST VIRGINIA IS ALREADY DOING AN EXCELLENT
JOB IN RENEWING MINED AREAS.

WE MUST ~~ALSO~~ MEET OUR CLEAN AIR REQUIREMENTS
SO THAT GREATER USE OF COAL DOESN'T ENDANGER PUBLIC
HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, AND WE NEED

AND WE NEED TO MEET . . .

AND WE NEED TO MEET THESE GOALS WITHOUT GIVING
UNDUE ADVANTAGE TO ^{THE COAL FROM} ONE REGION'S COAL OVER ANOTHER'S.

TO AID IN THIS PROCESS WE MUST WORK TO INSURE
THAT WE DEVELOP TECHNOLOGIES NOT JUST TO BURN COAL
AS COAL MORE EFFICIENTLY,..... BUT ALSO TO CONVERT
THAT COAL TO SYNTHETIC LIQUIDS, GASES, AND SOLIDS
THAT WILL MEET FUTURE NEEDS FOR CLEAN BURNING
FUELS.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS BEEN A LEADER IN TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT IN THIS AREA, AND WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD
AS WE MOVE TOWARD PRIVATE SECTOR COMMERCIALIZATION
OF SYNTHETICS FROM COAL.

JUST RECENTLY . . .

JUST RECENTLY, I INTENSIFIED OUR EFFORTS TO
BRING THESE TECHNOLOGIES ON STREAM THROUGH A
SERIES OF DESIGN STUDIES, ^{WHICH MAY} LEADING HOPEFULLY TO
CONSTRUCTION ON A JOINT GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY
COAL LIQUIDS DEMONSTRATION PLANT HERE IN
WEST VIRGINIA.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT SHOULDER
THE ENTIRE BURDEN OF DEVELOPING THESE
TECHNOLOGIES.

(-- NEXT PAGE --) HOWEVER, WORKING . . .

HOWEVER, WORKING TOGETHER WE CAN CREATE
THE RIGHT CLIMATE -- THROUGH JOINT VENTURES,
LOAN GUARANTEES, AND PROPER TARIFF TREATMENT --
TO HELP SPEED PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT.

THE NATION WILL NEED SYNTHETICS FROM COAL
TO MEET OUR FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS, AND
WEST VIRGINIA WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN
SUPPLYING BOTH THE COAL AND THE TECHNOLOGY TO
MAKE THIS A REALITY.

THE CONGRESS PASSED, AND I HAVE SIGNED, BOTH NEW
PARTS OF THE BLACK LUNG LEGISLATION, BROADENING
BENEFITS AND PUTTING THEM ON SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING.

WE
I ALSO TRANSFERRED . . .

WE
Y ALSO TRANSFERRED THE MINE HEALTH AND
SAFETY ADMINISTRATION FROM THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT TO THE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS, COAL MINING IS
STILL ONE OF THE DIRTIEST AND MOST DANGEROUS JOBS
ON EARTH.

OPERATING A MINE HAS OFTEN BEEN FINANCIALLY
PRECARIOUS, SUBJECT TO FAST-CHANGING DEMAND.

ALL OF THIS HAS LEFT SCARS THAT ARE SLOW TO
HEAL ON WEST VIRGINIA'S LOVELY COUNTRYSIDE,.....
AND ON ITS PEOPLE.

(-- NEXT PAGE --) BUT THE HEALING . . .

BUT THE HEALING PROCESS HAS BEGUN.

AND I AM DETERMINED THAT THE RISING DEMAND
FOR COAL TO MEET OUR ENERGY NEEDS WILL NOT LEAVE
SCARS ON YOUR LAND,..... OR ON THE PROUD AND
INDEPENDENT PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

#



COAL STATEMENT

pp 1-3
Eliminate truisms
& obvious facts -
abbreviate

When I spoke to the nation a year and one month ago, I called energy the most serious continuing challenge that will face our nation in our lifetimes. I remain convinced of the truth of that assessment.

Our ability to deal successfully with the problem of energy is a test of our will and our ingenuity, but it is more than that. It is a matter of national survival. For energy is inexorably linked to our prosperity at home and our security in the world -- both of which are imperiled by our great and growing thirst for foreign oil.

Last April, to dramatize the seriousness of the challenge, I compared it to war. And in this war,

defense
the most formidable ¹weapon in our arsenal is coal.

Ultimately, we will learn to capture the energy
oceans and the
of the ¹sun to meet our needs. But in this century,
we have no choice but to continue to rely heavily on
fossil fuels -- the non-renewable distillates of
thousands of years of sunlight. And because coal is
by far our most abundant source of fossil fuel, we
will turn more and more to coal in the years ahead.

The abundance of coal under the American earth
is one of our greatest national blessings. West
Virginia alone could supply all our energy needs for
more than
a generation.

The coal of Appalachia will serve us in the
future as it has in the past.

Appalachian coal fired the furnaces that made
this nation a great industrial power. It fueled the

engines that first ^{connected}~~connected~~ ^{joined} our land ^{together} from sea to sea.

It still provides much of our industrial and electrical power -- and it will be crucial for the remainder of this century and beyond.

In 1975 nearly 400 million tons of coal were produced in the Appalachian hills and mountains -- nearly two-thirds of the nation's total production. Northern Appalachia, including West Virginia, produced almost 180 million tons. That production must increase as more and more of our energy-using equipment converts from petroleum ^{to coal}.

West Virginia coal is high quality coal. Your metallurgical coal is the finest in the world. I know you are experiencing cutbacks at the moment because of slow steel markets, and I want you to know that Bob Strauss, our special ambassador for trade relations, is working on this problem right now.

and the Senate.

The Commission will conduct a comprehensive review of the coal industry in the United States. Its work will focus on five general areas:

-- First, the general economic health of the coal industry, including productivity and capital investment.

-- Second, labor-management relations in the coal fields, including collective bargaining, grievance procedures, and such other aspects as the Commission deems appropriate.

-- Third, health, safety, and living conditions in the coal fields and the coal-producing areas of the nation.

-- Fourth, the development and application of new technologies.

As we convert to coal, we must assure that
the supply is sure and steady.

We must solve the underlying problems that
have troubled the coal industry for generations.

To that end, I am announcing today the creation
of the President's Commission on the Coal Industry.

Your own Governor -- Jay Rockefeller -- has agreed to
head this five-member commission. The other members
representing the public will be former Secretary of
Labor Willard Wirtz, whose experience in labor-
management problems goes back to his membership on the
War Labor Board during World War II, and David Presley,
distinguished business leader
a ~~banker~~ from Texas. I also will appoint a member to
represent labor and one to represent the coal operators.

In addition to these five voting members, non-voting
members will include the Secretaries of Labor and
Energy or their designees, and two each from the House

↓
better

-- Fifth, the impact on the coal industry of Federal regulations.

The Executive Order setting up the Commission calls for a final report to me not later than one year after the first meeting. The order also authorizes the Commission to sponsor a White House Conference on the future of the coal industry, bringing in representatives of all viewpoints to help find solutions to existing and potential problems.

I come from flat country, as you might imagine from the name of my hometown. Our people ^{in South Georgia} have a lot in common with the people of West Virginia, but the land is about as different as land can be from your hills and mountains. [I've heard it said that if you ironed out West Virginia it would cover up the whole United States and then some.]

Around Plains, our prosperity always depended on the top few inches of our land -- the topsoil made us or broke us. Here in West Virginia it has long been what was under your land that was the key to your prosperity -- and sometimes the cause of your ^{problems} ~~miseries~~.

We abused the land in the Deep South for a long time. Overworking it, not putting enough back into it, we let it wash and blow away.

For a long time the hills of West Virginia were abused, too -- your creeks and rivers polluted, your land scarred and raw, and too many of those who dug the wealth from under the ground ^{were} left poor and sick after their labors.

In recent years we have learned how to stop the devastation -- learned how to restore the hills ^{as} ~~after~~ we have extracted their wealth -- learned how to make ^{life} ~~things~~ safer for those who bring it out of the earth.

The land and the people of Appalachia ^{have} sacrificed
much to make ^{your great} ~~their past~~ contributions to our national
development. I am determined that in the future,
this land and its people will share in the benefits
of meeting our nation's needs.

When I announced the national energy plan, I
promised that increasing production of West Virginia
coal would not come at the expense of the environment,
health, or safety of the people of West Virginia.

I announced proposals earlier this month for
a 5-year program of impact assistance to help offset
some of the social and economic costs of increasing
coal production. Nationwide, this program would provide
\$675 million in grants and will put up to \$75 million
to guarantee \$1.5 billion in loans. Governor
Rockefeller, Senator Randolph ^{Senator Byrd} and Congressman Staggers
have been of immeasurable assistance in developing
this program. West Virginia has indeed been

fortunate to have leaders like these and ~~Senate~~
~~Majority Leader Robert Byrd~~ to represent your interests.

In mountainous country like yours, there are
extra^{ordinary} costs and difficulties in building roads and
water lines and sewers. These problems are not new,
but they make coping with a rapid influx of people
even harder than growth would be in flat country.

In meeting your special needs, local and state govern-
ments must do their share. But this time the Federal
government will help.

I am also committed to fair and firm enforcement
of the new Federal strip mine law. West Virginia is
already doing an excellent job in renewing mined areas.

We will ~~also~~ need to meet our clean air require-
ments so that greater coal use is consistent with
protecting public health and environmental quality, and
~~we need~~
~~And we need~~ to meet these goals without giving undue

the coal from
advantage to one region ~~coal~~ over another.

>
The Congress passed, and I have signed, ~~both~~
new
~~parts of the~~ black lung legislation, broadening benefits
and putting them on sound financial footing. *we* ~~§~~ also
transferred the Mine Health and Safety Administration
from the Interior Department to the Labor Department.

Despite all the progress, coal mining is still
one of the dirtiest and most dangerous jobs on earth.
Operating a mine has often been financially precarious,
subject to fast-changing demand. All of this has
left scars that are slow to heal on West Virginia's
lovely countryside, and on its people. But the
healing process has begun. And I am determined that
the rising demand for coal to meet our energy needs
will not leave new scars on your land, or on the proud
and independent people of West Virginia.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/31/78

rick--

from chicago/springfield/
charleston trip

--SSC

Mike Blandic. Geo Dunne
Adlai Stevenson
Jack Touhy. Alex Seitz
Mike Sakalis

Danny Hostenkowski
Ralph Metcalf
Morgan Murphy
Marty Russo
John Fary
Cardiss Collins
Sidney Yates
Frank Annunzio

48 Paul Douglas
Adlai Stevenson
H Truman

70 Adlai

76 JC

78 Mike Sakalis
Alex Seitz

Mother - door to door - Seitz/Seitz
Early - 74/75 - Iowa - I'll
Fundraiser - Chicago
For Pol Task Force
Type Campaign - person - polls
Unemp - long - drift.

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Todd Rentro

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heant attack ~~today~~

late yesterday afternoon.

Hoover ³¹ → 32

Civil Service Reform



ILLINOIS STATE SENATE
SPRINGFIELD

TERRY L. BRUCE
STATE SENATOR
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
208 NORTH WALNUT
OLNEY, ILLINOIS 62450

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Exp. new Machine
Beef hnd.
- 6000 lot
- Bureau of Ind
7 7 D 26

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling. Stu - please inform Marshall, Strauss and Schlesinger. The signed original has gone to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz ✓
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Anne Wexler
Jim McIntyre
Charlie Schultze
Landon Butler
Bob Linder

RE: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON COAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1978

C

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE SPECIAL TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
THE CHAIRMAN, CEA
THE DIRECTOR, OMB
STU EIZENSTAT
LANDON BUTLER
BOB LIPSHUTZ
JACK WATSON

Stu

SUBJECT: Presidential Commission on Coal

During the coal strike you promised to appoint a Presidential Commission on Coal. We have consulted widely on the structure, responsibilities, and membership of the proposed Commission. Based on these consultations we recommend that the Commission be structured as follows: (Draft Executive Order attached)

I. Membership

A. Commission Size

The key question of how large to make the Commission depends on whether the various factions and segments of the industry should be represented. These factions -- union and non-union, Miller and anti-Miller, steam coal and soft coal, western and eastern, strip and deep, etc. -- need to feel a sense of participation if the Commission's recommendations are to be widely accepted. Moreover, a large Commission would help to please more members of Congress, many of whom have recommended members for the Commission. On the other hand there are obviously too many factions for all to have seats at the table.

Because of the difficulty of satisfying all factions, we believe that the Commission should be limited to five members, of whom three, including the Chairman, would be representatives of the general public. One member would represent labor and one would represent management. The labor and management representatives, however, would not be appointed by the UMW and the BCOA but would be chosen by you from among individuals recommended by these groups to represent their points of view.

With this size Commission we will be able to keep the group small enough to preserve its effectiveness. The Commission could appoint subcommittees of experts and others in the industry to help it to work on specific issues. With only five members, the Commission will be exclusive enough to limit charges of unfair allocation of seats.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

. B. Non-voting public members

In order to add stature and visibility to the Commission we recommend that it include some government officials as non-voting members. Specifically we recommend that the Secretaries of Energy and Labor, and two members (D&R) each from the House and Senate sit on the Commission. These ex-officio representatives would serve both to help ground the Commission in political realities and to keep the government and the Congress informed of the Commission's activities.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

II. Commission Responsibilities

The Commission's Charter would specify four major areas of focus:

- 1) Labor-management relations, including collective bargaining and grievance procedures.
- 2) Productivity incentives for both labor and management, including capital investment needs, absenteeism and strikes, and coal research.
- 3) Health and Safety problems.
- 4) Government Regulations, including MHSA, and EPA rules.

In addition the Commission would have broad power to investigate and make recommendations concerning other areas of concern to the industry. The Commission would also have responsibility for coordinating the White House Conference on Coal. It could also hold hearings in the field and develop grievance training procedures and programs. The Commission would be required to file its report and recommendations to you within one year of its first meeting and would expire within 30 days after that report.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Can we abbreviate any?

III. Staff and Budget

The Commission would be empowered to hire its own staff of approximately 15-25 professionals. Its budget would be \$1 - 1.5 million, which would come from the discretionary funds of the Secretaries of Labor and Energy. Commission members would be paid on a per diem basis for their meetings and other time. Additional support would be provided by the Secretaries of Labor and Energy, along with the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and other government agencies.

Approve ☒

Disapprove _____

IV. Public Members

We have solicited recommendations on potential Commission members from many Congressmen, Senators, Governors and others. If you approve of this Commission structure, a memo from Ray Marshall and Hamilton suggesting recommended candidates will be forwarded to you shortly.

V. Announcement

We recommend that you announce the Commission's formation, and its Chairman, when you are in Charleston, West Virginia next week. The announcement should be particularly well received there.

Approve

Disapprove

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COAL INDUSTRY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to establish, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), a balanced forum to review the state of the Nation's coal industry, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Establishment and Membership.

1-101. There is hereby established the President's Commission on the Coal Industry.

1-102. The membership of the Commission shall be as follows:

(a) Five members shall be appointed by the President.

One shall represent the interests of labor, one shall represent management and three shall represent the general public.

// The labor and management representatives shall be chosen from among candidates recommended by the United Mine Workers of America and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association of America, but shall not be members of these organizations. The President shall designate one of the members representing the general public to chair the Commission.

(b) The President ~~pro tempore~~^{PORE} of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may designate two members of their respective Houses to serve as non-voting members of the Commission.

(c) The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Energy or their designees shall also be non-voting members of the Commission.

1-2. Functions.

1-201. The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive review of the state of the coal industry in the United States with particular emphasis on matters pertaining to productivity,

capital investment, and the general economic health of the industry; collective bargaining, grievance procedures, and such other aspects of labor-management relations as the Commission deems appropriate; health, safety and living conditions in the Nation's coal fields; the development and application of new technologies to the industry; the impact on the coal industry of Federal regulations and such other matters as the Commission deems appropriate.

1-202. The five members appointed by the President shall prepare and transmit a final report of their findings and recommendations to the President, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Energy. Prior to transmitting these findings and recommendations, the Chairman shall afford all other members of the Commission an opportunity to attach any comments.

1-203. To assist the Commission in the exercise of its functions, the Commission may sponsor a White House Conference on the future of the coal industry.

1-3. Administration.

1-301. To the extent authorized by law, the ^{general} Services Administration shall provide the Commission with all necessary administrative services, facilities and support on a reimbursable basis.

1-302. The Department of Labor and the Department of Energy shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, provide the Commission with such information, advice, services, and funds as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

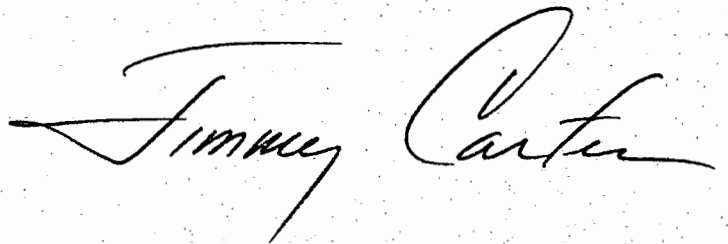
1-303. Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise employed in the Government may receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for GS-15 of the General Schedule for each day such member is engaged in the work of the Commission. Each member may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence (5 U.S.C. 5702 and 5703).

1-304. The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I) which are applicable to the Commission, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the Administrator of General Services.

1-4. Final Report and Termination.

1-401. The final report required by Section 1-202 of this Order shall be transmitted not later than one year from the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

1-402. The Commission shall terminate thirty days after submission of its final report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed text "THE WHITE HOUSE,".

THE WHITE HOUSE,

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THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1978

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - May 26, 1978

4:25

Return from a Trip to Illinois and West Virginia.

6:00

Working Dinner With His Excellency Valery
Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French
Republic (Business Suit) - First Floor Family
Dining Room.